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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM L. REID, of New York.

Let every Republican see to it that

to-night's demonstration is made the

largest Indianapolis ever saw.

No force bill! No negro domination!—New

York Sun.

No free trade! No wild-cat banks!

No one has yet responded to the Jour-

nal's question: What has William D.

Bynum done for the Seventh district?

NEVER mind about uniforms. A Rep-

ublican is just as effective without as

with a uniform in this campaign. There-

fore, turn out.

THE attempt of the Democratic na-

tional convention to popularize wild-cat

paper money does not seem likely to

prove successful.

No force bill! No federal interference

with elections!—New York Sun.

No tariff for revenue only! No "yel-

low-dog" and "blue-pup" paper money!

It is scarcely necessary to urge the

Republican masses to take part in the

demonstration to-night when one recalls

the astonishing response at the time of

the Frye meeting.

Or course, Mr. Bynum is a friend of

the workingman. That is to say, he is

a friend of Mr. Bynum, and he has

worked very hard for ten years past to

keep himself in Congress.

THE manliness, candor and ability of

Mr. Henry are winning him the good

will of thousands of voters, and are in

marked contrast to the arrogance and

demagoguery of Mr. Bynum.

ONE may get an idea of the dense

ignorance of a class of Democrats in this

State from the fact that last week local

leaders insisted that no Bessemer steel

is made in the United States.

MR. CLEVELAND, in his letter of ac-

ceptance, was very successful in dodg-

ing the wild-cat currency plank in his

party's platform. It remains to be seen

if he can dodge it at the polls.

REPUBLICAN advisers from all parts of

the country indicate that general enthu-

siasm prevails all along the line, and

what is better, that the party is united

and a vigorous and effective organiza-

tion is being perfected.

THE New York Tribune remarks that

Mr. Cleveland "is a great admirer of all

the Jeffersons—Thomas and Joe and the

late Jefferson Davis." He never did

anything to hurt the feelings of the last

named individual except to send a

substitute to the war, and, being drafted,

he could not well avoid that.

NEW YORK papers assert that Secretary

Shearin, of the Democratic national

committee, started for Indianapolis on

Friday with a bag of money for the

campaign, estimated at \$350,000. Those

who have not been favored by the Tag-

gart-Coy committee should seek that

combination at once and demand boodle.

THE present election law provides

that every person entitled to vote who

is employed in any manufacturing, min-

ing, mechanical or mercantile establish-

ment, or by any railroad corporation,

shall be given four hours on election

day in which to vote. This section is

mandatory and there is a penalty for its

violation.

It is worth while to remark that while

wages have been gradually declining in

free-trade England, and its cotton indus-

try is on the eve of a general strike

against a reduction of wages, wages in

Germany, with a recently-adopted pro-

tection tariff, advanced 41 per cent, be-

tween 1881 and 1888, for masons, joiners,

iron-founders, etc.

"We never meant it, we never meant

it," is what the Democratic press is

screaming about the wild-cat currency

plank in their platform. Unfortunately

for them they cannot say we never said

it, for the platform declares "We recom-

mend that the prohibitory ten-per-cent

tax on State bank issues be repealed." If

they did not mean what they said,

what did they mean?

THE Republicans of the city which

has the great honor of being the resi-

dence of the President will be sure to

make known their appreciation of Hon.

Whitelaw Reid, not only because he is

his associate on the ticket, but because

his services as minister to France have

been of conspicuous value to the coun-

try, and particularly to the agricultural

West, and an honor to the country.

The first principle of the Republican

party is the right of free speech. Conse-

quently anyone claiming to be a Re-

publican who in any manner attempts  
 to disturb a Democratic meeting forgets  
 a cardinal principle of the organization  
 which was called into existence with the  
 inspiring slogan, "Free soil, free speech,  
 free men." The campaign in Indiana  
 during the next two weeks will be full  
 of excitement. In it let no Republican  
 interfere with the rights of free speech  
 or interrupt a Democratic meeting. No  
 matter what the provocation, let every  
 man marching under the Republican  
 banner remember its first war cry and  
 honor it.

## THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

It is stated on apparently good author-  
 ity that the leaders of the Democratic  
 party in this State are discussing the  
 advisability of changing the method of  
 choosing presidential electors, and that  
 if the electoral vote of the State is given  
 to Harrison and Reid the next Legisla-  
 ture, if Democratic, will be urged to  
 make the proposed change. The discus-  
 sion has been started by the recent  
 decision of the United States Supreme  
 Court affirming the constitutionality of  
 the Miner law, in Michigan, and the  
 proposition is to adopt the district  
 method of choosing electors in this State.

There is no question as to the right of  
 the Legislature to fix the manner of ap-  
 pointing or electing presidential electors.  
 Unfortunately the Constitution of the  
 United States does not prescribe the  
 method nor say that it shall be uniform  
 in all the States. This leaves the door  
 open for political juggling in the mat-  
 ter. The Miner law was passed in  
 Michigan in order to enable the Demo-  
 crats to steal a few electoral votes  
 which they could not obtain in any  
 other way. If a similar law is passed  
 in this State it will be for the same  
 purpose.

An unanswerable objection to the dis-  
 trict system of choosing electors is that  
 it offers a distinct and powerful induc-  
 ment for gerrymandering the State.  
 That inducement is already strong  
 enough in the opportunity it offers to  
 manipulate and control the congress-  
 ional delegation, but it would be in-  
 finitely stronger if it also furnished a  
 means of controlling the Electoral Col-  
 lege and capturing the presidency. It  
 is to that object that the eyes of the  
 Democratic managers are now turned.

If the electoral vote of Indiana shall  
 be cast this year for the Republican  
 candidates, as the Journal firmly be-  
 lieves will be the case, it will mean that  
 this is a Republican State. The Demo-  
 crats have been asserting for years past  
 that the Republicans never carried the  
 State except by bribery and fraud. Of  
 course, there is not a word of truth in  
 this, but if the Republicans carry the  
 State this year, under the Australian  
 ballot law, and with the Democrats in  
 control of the political machinery in a  
 large majority of the precincts in the  
 State, it will show that the State is hon-  
 estly and truly Republican. This is the  
 contingency that the Democratic lead-  
 ers are considering. If they cannot  
 carry the State this year they know they  
 cannot expect to carry it in any future  
 presidential election under the present  
 method of choosing electors. That be-  
 ing the case, they are contemplating the  
 adoption of a scheme by which they can  
 still hold a few electoral votes.

We have already said that the district  
 system of choosing electors is a power-  
 ful inducement for gerrymandering. In  
 this State the gerrymandering itself is also  
 an inducement for adopting the system,  
 for the plan that is now being favorably  
 discussed by the Democratic leaders  
 contemplates a Democratic Legislature.  
 This they hope to get through the exist-  
 ing gerrymander, even if the State goes  
 for Harrison and Reid. In other words,  
 they are depending on the present ger-  
 rymander to enable them to carry the  
 Legislature against a Republican ma-  
 jority, and enable them to adopt the  
 district system of choosing presidential  
 electors whereby they may prevent the  
 State from being securely anchored in  
 the Republican column.

The scheme is eminently characteristic  
 of the Democratic party, and it furnishes  
 an additional incentive why the people  
 should rise in their might and smash  
 the gerrymander. They have already suf-  
 fered enough on account of it. The State  
 debt, the onerous interest account, the  
 burdensome tax law and many other  
 inequities of State government are due  
 to the security which the Democratic  
 party has felt behind the gerrymander.  
 Now it is proposed to utilize and extend  
 it in the adoption of a plan to revolu-  
 tionize the mode of choosing presiden-  
 tial electors. The way to prevent this is  
 to elect a Republican Legislature.

## OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid and the Hon.  
 Chauncey M. Depew, who are making a  
 brief stay in the State, and who will  
 speak in this city to-night, are typical  
 Americans. It would be hard to find  
 two persons who in their characters and  
 careers are more representative of the  
 best elements of American life and citi-  
 zenship than these two brilliant and dis-  
 tinguished men. To begin with, they  
 are good representatives of American  
 versatility and aptitude for success. It  
 is an American characteristic to be equal  
 to every emergency and to succeed in  
 whatever he puts his hand to. In other  
 countries it is supposed to require a life-  
 time for a man to succeed in one calling,  
 and it is seldom that any person achieves  
 distinction in more than one. The law,  
 journalism, statesmanship, diplomacy,  
 railroading, each constitutes a separate  
 and distinct career, and their lines do  
 not often cross. In this country a man  
 who has ability, tact and perseverance  
 may achieve distinction in several fields.  
 Both of our distinguished visitors to-day  
 have done this. Mr. Reid had more  
 than a national reputation as a journal-  
 ist before he entered active politics. Ap-  
 pointed minister to France, he began at once to grapple  
 with difficult questions of international  
 commerce and ended by proving him-  
 self the equal of the best-trained diplo-  
 matic of Europe. Returning to ac-  
 cept the Republican nomination for  
 Vice-president, he has shown in his pub-  
 lic speeches that he possesses the grasp  
 of a statesman and the graces of an  
 orator. Turning from one career to an-  
 other, apparently without previous prep-

aration, he has demonstrated the quality  
 of American versatility by achieving  
 success in all.

Much the same is true of Mr. Depew.  
 Trained for the law, which is supposed  
 to be so jealous a mistress as to exclude  
 all other training, he soon developed  
 such a taste for public affairs as to in-  
 dicate that politics was his true career.  
 After achieving distinction at the bar,  
 honors in politics and fame on the lec-  
 ture platform, he began railroading, and  
 has made a brilliant success of that.  
 He is the best-known and most popular  
 after-dinner speaker in the country, a  
 field, by the way, in which Mr. Reid is  
 a good second, and as a campaign speaker  
 he has hardly an equal. They are a  
 pair of versatile Americans.

Both men are self-made in the sense  
 that they owe their success in life main-  
 ly to their inherent qualities. For, say  
 what we please, a man's success is much  
 more due to what is in him than to ad-  
 ventitious circumstances. There is no  
 other country in the world where the  
 lack of such aids will do so little to  
 keep a man down or where their pos-  
 session will do so little to keep him up  
 as in the United States. As a general  
 rule, every man in this country finds his  
 level, and it depends mainly on himself  
 whether he keeps it or not. Messrs.  
 Reid and Depew have got along right  
 well and are holding their own. It  
 would be hard to find two brainer men  
 or two more deserving of the success  
 they have achieved.

These two distinguished Americans  
 will talk Republicanism to-night in two  
 of the largest halls in the city, and for  
 the benefit of the thousands who will  
 not be able to hear them the Journal  
 will report their speeches to-morrow.

## ONE OF MR. BYNUM'S DEEPES.

Saturday night Mr. Henry spoke in a  
 locality where Mr. Bynum has been the  
 chief political teacher during the past  
 six years. There he has proclaimed  
 those heresies that he mistakes for  
 statesmanship. It is no wonder, then,  
 that one of Mr. Henry's auditors should  
 cry out: "It's competition, not protec-  
 tion, that increases wages."

This is a remarkable declaration, but  
 it is the basis of Mr. Bynum's advocacy  
 of free trade. And a very remarkable  
 declaration it is; for it is nothing short  
 of a declaration that the more labor that  
 can be brought into competition in one  
 market, the better the opportunity for  
 advancing wages! That is, if there is a  
 job for ten men in a factory at \$2 per  
 day, there will be a better prospect of  
 getting \$2.50 a day if twenty men should  
 bid for it, and a still better prospect of  
 \$2.75 if forty men should implore the  
 managers to favor them. Is there any  
 wage-earner in Indianapolis who does  
 not see that this proposition is absurd?  
 One of the purposes of labor organiza-  
 tions is to bring about an eight-hour  
 system. One of the chief reasons for urg-  
 ing the system is that more men may  
 be employed to the end that the sur-  
 plus of labor shall be absorbed and  
 to prevent the competition which comes  
 when there are 10 per cent. more work-  
 men than there are places for working  
 ten hours a day. If Mr. Bynum's dis-  
 ciple is correct, the wisest thing all  
 labor associations can do is to urge labor  
 to come to the cities where they exist  
 and work as many hours a day as they  
 can induce any one to employ them, to  
 the end that there may be a competition  
 for employment.

With one-twentieth of the population  
 of the earth, the United States consumes  
 over one-fifth of the products of its  
 varied industries outside of agriculture.  
 The protective tariff has retained this  
 market largely for the products of the  
 United States. The wages in all these  
 industries are double those paid in  
 Europe. To abolish the wall of protec-  
 tion would let the products of all Eu-  
 ropean competitors into the American  
 market. Will any one who is not a  
 free-trader of the Bynum variety and  
 those who have been deluded into the  
 belief that he is a statesman say that  
 the prices of goods and of labor will be  
 advanced in this country when hundreds  
 of ship-ladings of the goods made by  
 the cheaper labor of Europe come to our  
 shores where one now comes? Com-  
 petition, which makes cheapness in goods,  
 the burdensome tax law and many other  
 inequities of State government are due  
 to the security which the Democratic  
 party has felt behind the gerrymander.  
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 it in the adoption of a plan to revolu-  
 tionize the mode of choosing presiden-  
 tial electors. The way to prevent this is  
 to elect a Republican Legislature.

THE first bill appropriating money for  
 modern ships was passed during the last  
 session of the Forty-sixth Congress, after  
 Garfield's election, by the instance of the  
 Republican Senate. The next Congress  
 made liberal appropriations, being Republi-  
 can, and the Republican Senate favored  
 the largest appropriations for ships and  
 defenses during Mr. Cleveland's adminis-  
 tration. Arthur only got under way when  
 Mr. Cleveland came in. He did little for  
 two years, but much later. The present ad-  
 ministration has expended more money and  
 launched a larger number of ships than  
 any of its predecessors. The test should  
 be rather the record of the two parties in  
 Congress regarding a new navy and coast  
 defenses. The Republicans have favored a  
 new navy for years, and have voted for all  
 measures to create one and give adequate  
 coast defenses.

Being a single man your residence is  
 where you are working, unless your em-  
 ployment is distinctly temporary. If you  
 have been in the township sixty days, and  
 in the precinct thirty days before the elec-  
 tion, you are entitled to vote without re-  
 gistering.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:  
 I have never cast a vote, and have not regis-  
 tered. Am out of the county where my parents live,  
 but have not been out of the State.

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lated the law by appointing a hench-  
 man to the place who knew nothing  
 about the duties of the position? In  
 conclusion, what right has the Sentinel  
 to say anything about the relations of  
 other newspaper publishers to typog-  
 raphical unions so long as one-third  
 of the matter it uses costs the proprietors  
 not over one-tenth as much as it would  
 if it was put in type by Indianapolis  
 printers? Go to.

THE Democratic organs are sending  
 out stories to the effect that veterans  
 have been receiving bad treatment from  
 the administration in Washington. One  
 of these appeared in the New York  
 Times a few days ago, and has called  
 out the following refutation from A. F.  
 Dinsmore, acting commander of the De-  
 partment of the Potomac:

In yesterday's New York Times is an  
 article consisting of quotations from state-  
 ments made by Post Commander George B.  
 Lord, of Post No. 84, of Brooklyn, of the  
 National Veteran Relief League, No. 1,  
 Fifth Avenue. His statement is to the  
 effect that the veterans were persecuted by  
 the Republican party under President Har-  
 rison that of a one-legged soldier, Henry F.  
 Wilkins, employed in the General Land  
 Office for twenty-five years, who was re-  
 moved, and all of the appeals of the veter-  
 ans in Washington to have the veteran re-  
 lief bill passed were ignored by Secretary  
 of the Interior Noble. This is a lie without  
 the slightest foundation on which to build it.  
 Comrade Wilkins is still employed in the  
 General Land Office, and was never  
 discharged or removed. And through the  
 influence of the Grand Army of this de-  
 partment he was promoted to a clerkship  
 at \$1,400 a year by Secretary Noble on a  
 recommendation of the Commissioner of  
 the General Land Office. If Comrade Lord's  
 other instances of outrages are no nearer  
 the truth than this statement relative to  
 Comrade Wilkins he has not made out a  
 very good case in the support of his charge  
 of base political.

THE Kerr Thread Company, of Fall  
 River, Mass., moved to this country  
 from Paisley, Scotland, to get the bene-  
 fit of the protective tariff. The proprie-  
 tors still run a thread-mill in Scotland.  
 A letter is published from Mr. R. C.  
 Kerr, vice-president and treasurer of  
 the company, in which he says the wages  
 they pay in the Fall River mill are more  
 than double those paid for the same  
 work in Paisley. He adds:

It is the tariff, and the tariff only, that  
 enables us to pay the wages we do in Fall  
 River, and should the same be taken off  
 thread and cotton yarns we would have to  
 do one of two things—we would either have  
 to arrange with our operatives here to pay  
 them the same rate of wages as we pay  
 in Paisley or we would be compelled to  
 close our mills in Fall River till such a  
 time as the American operatives could see  
 the need of accepting the truly-named  
 wages of Europe.

The city of Brooklyn has just dedi-  
 cated a memorial to the Kings county  
 soldiers in the war of the rebellion. It  
 is in the form of a triumphal arch, and  
 cost \$250,000. The total width of the  
 structure is eighty feet, height seventy-  
 one feet, and width of archway thirty-  
 seven feet. The sculpture and archway  
 are in strict keeping with the central